
Potential Impact of 'Public Access' Legislation on Access to Forestry Literature

Brad Brazzeal

Mississippi State University Libraries

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(Minor revisions were incorporated into this PowerPoint for submission to Cornell University's "locale collection.")

More Information

For details of this study, please read the following article:

Brazzeal, Bradley, and Patrick L. Carr. "The Potential Impact of 'Public Access' Legislation on Access to Forestry Literature." *Serials Review* 34, no. 4 (December 2008): 252-256.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.serrev.2008.09.009>

Overview

- Background of Public Access Movement
 - Federal support of research published in core forestry journals
 - Question & Comments
-

Copyright and Government Works

“Copyright protection under this title is not available for any work of the United States Government ...”

Source: <http://www.copyright.gov/title17/92chap1.html#105>

Application to Journal Articles

- No transfer of copyright if all authors are federal government employees, but ...
- “When the U.S. Government is joint author with a non-government entity, the law on ... copyright is unsettled and is thus open to differing interpretations. “

Source: <http://www.cendi.gov/publications/04-8copyright.html>

Public Access Movement

- Belief that the public has the right to publicly-funded research.
 - An international movement
 - Criticized by many publishers and others
 - Congressional efforts
 - Public Access to Science Act (2003) [failed]
 - Federal Research Public Access Act of 2006 [failed]
 - NIH Public Access [passed]
-

Public Access to Science Act

- Introduced by Rep. Martin Sabo [MN]
- “United States Government funded research belongs to, and should be freely available to, every person in the United States.”
- Placed in the public domain any research receiving “substantial” funding from any federal agency
- Died in committee

Source: <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c108:H.R.2613:>

Federal Research Public Access Act of 2006

- Introduced by Sen. John Cornyn [TX]
- Required submission of final, peer-reviewed manuscripts
- No requirement for “substantial” funding
- Six-month embargo allowed
- Limited to federal agencies with more than \$100 million in extramural research
- Died in committee

Source: <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/z?d109:s.02695:>

NIH Public Access Policy

- Signed into law as part of Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008
 - Requires submission of peer-reviewed manuscripts to PubMed Central within 12 months
 - Requires implementation “in a manner consistent with copyright law.”
-

NIH policy applies to research ...


1. *Directly funded by an NIH grant or cooperative agreement active ...;*
2. *Directly funded by a contract ...;*
3. *Directly funded by the NIH Intramural Program.*
4. *If NIH pays your salary.*


Source: <http://publicaccess.nih.gov/FAQ.htm#general>

But only for journal articles

“The NIH Public Access Policy applies to all peer-reviewed journal articles that arise from the NIH intramural program or any amount of direct costs funded by NIH, regardless of the source or amount of other funding.”

Source: <http://publicaccess.nih.gov/FAQ.htm#general>

**PubMed Central**
Search Journal List

**NIH Public Access**
Author Manuscript
Accepted for publication in a peer reviewed journal
About Author manuscripts Submit a manuscript

Journal List > **NIHPA Author Manuscripts**

Abstract

Full Text

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Related material:
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PubMed articles by:
Yee, D.
Juliano, S.

NIH-PA Author Manuscript

Oecologia. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2007 October 22.
Published in final edited form as:
[Oecologia. 2007 August; 153\(1\): 153–162.](#)
Published online 2007 March 31. doi: 10.1007/s00442-007-0707-1.
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Abundance matters: a field experiment testing the more individuals hypothesis for richness–productivity relationships

D. A. Yee and S. A. Juliano

Department of Biological Sciences, Behavior, Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics Section, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61790-4120, USA
Department of Biological Sciences, University of Calgary, 2500 University Drive NW, Calgary, AB, Canada T24 1N4

e-mail: dyee@ucalgary.ca

The publisher's final edited version of this article is available at [Oecologia](#).

Abstract

The more individuals hypothesis (MIH) postulates that productivity increases species richness by increasing mean equilibrium population size, thereby reducing the probability of local extinction. We tested the MIH

NIH-P

PMCID: PMC20
NIHMSID: NIHMS

Federal support of research published in
core forestry journals

Methodology

- Selected top 5 journals cited by journals in the Forestry category of 2006 JCR
 - Canadian Journal of Forest Research
 - Ecology
 - Forest Ecology & Management
 - Forest Science
 - Tree Physiology
-

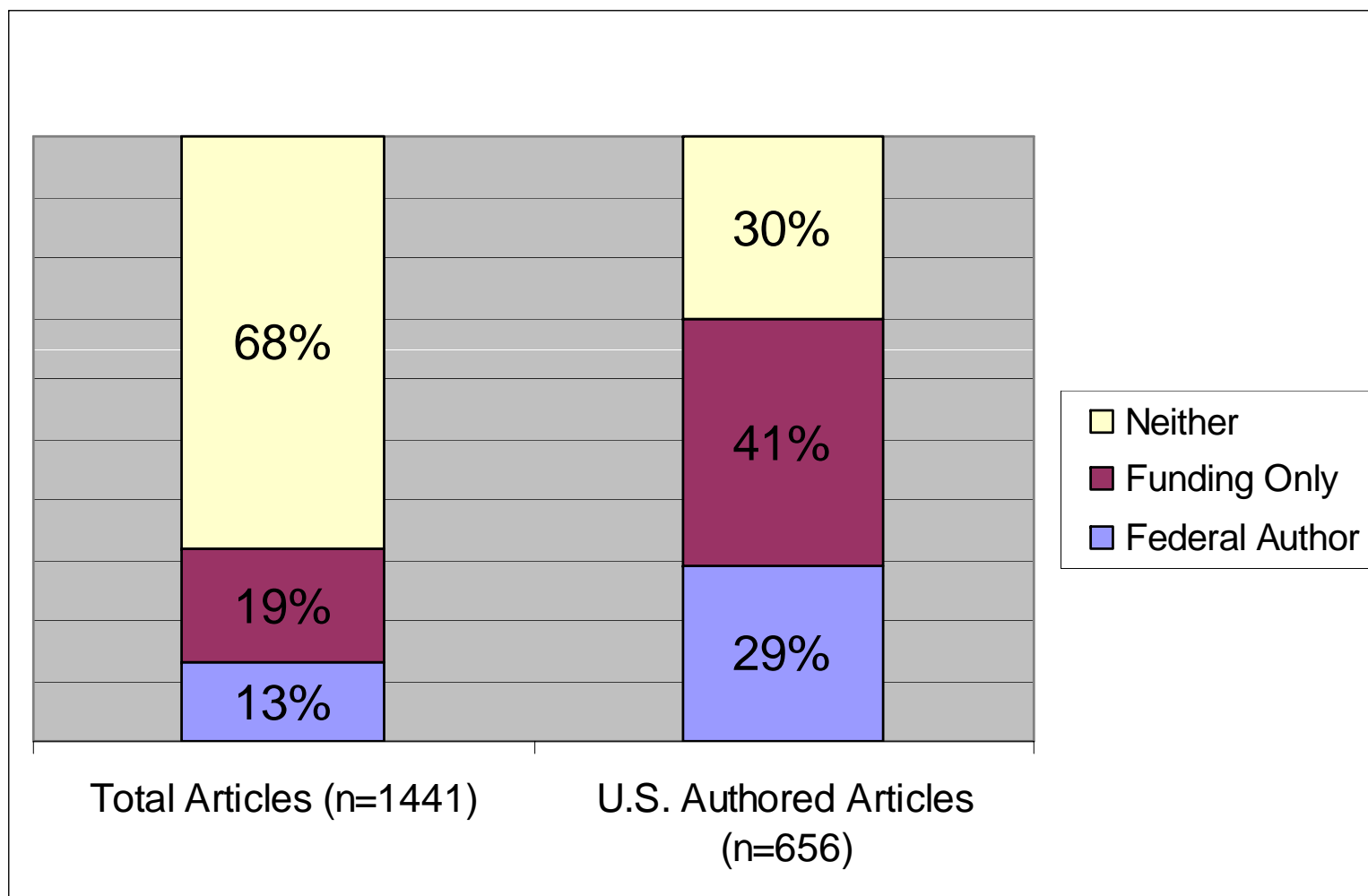
Methodology

- Exported bibliographic data for all articles and reviews from 2006
 - In Access, recorded information about
 - government authorship
 - government funding
 - American authorship
-

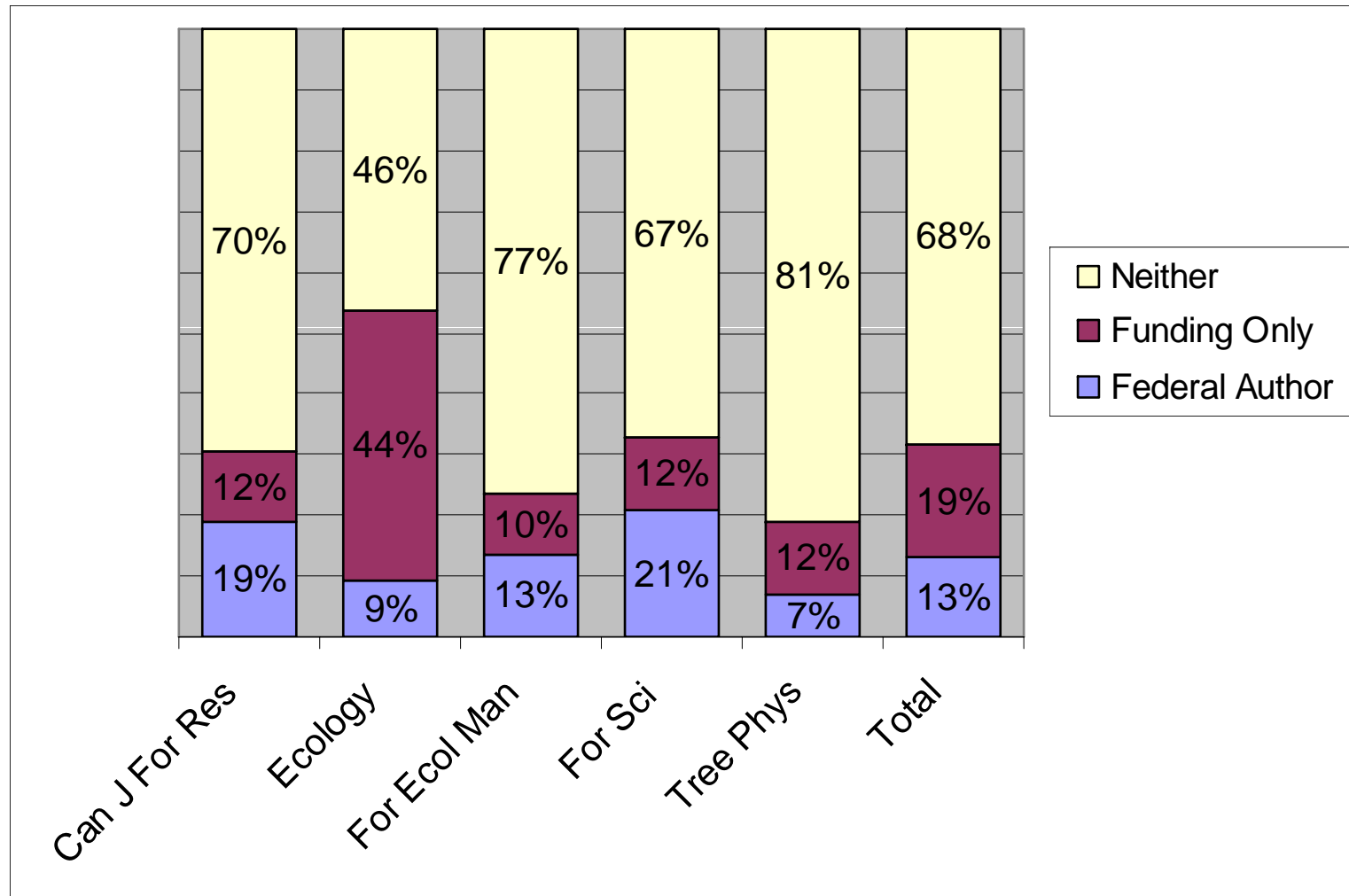
Results

Total Articles:	1441	
Federal Authorship (total):	190	13%
Full:	39	3%
Partial:	151	10%
Federal Funding (no federal authorship):	268	19%
Federal Authorship or Funding:	458	32%

Total Articles vs. U.S. Authored Articles



Results by Journal for All Articles



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Top 5 Author Agencies

- United States Department of Agriculture (152)
- United States Geological Survey (25)
- Department of Energy (6)
- Fish & Wildlife Service (6)
- National Park Service (5)

Many of these are archived by the agencies!

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FS INFO

In depth catalog of natural resources publications, including index to Forest Service literature, late 1800's to date.

US Forest Service

P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C.
20090-6090

(202) 205-8333

Publication Information

Title: Key issues in making and using satellite-based maps in ecology: a primer

Author: Fassnacht, Karin S.; Cohen, Warren B.; Spies, Thomas A.

Date: 2006

Source: Forest Ecology and Management, Vol. 222: 167-181

Description: The widespread availability of satellite imagery and image processing software has made it relatively easy for ecologists to use satellite imagery to address questions at the landscape and regional scales. However, as often happens with complex tools that are rendered easy to use by computer software, technology may be misused or used without an understanding of some of the limitations or caveats associated with a particular application. The results can be disappointment when maps are less accurate than expected or incorrect decisions when they are treated as truth. In this paper, we discuss several key issues which are critical to ensuring the effectiveness and value of remote sensing products, but which are also sometimes sources of confusion: (1) direct versus indirect models of land surface properties and processes, (2) differences between class-based and continuous mapping models, (3) scale, and (4) accuracy assessment. We illustrate our points with examples from the application of satellite imagery to forest management issues in the Pacific Northwest, USA. While our examples focus largely on Landsat image data, the issues we discuss have broad relevance across sensor data types, land cover properties, and geographic locations.

Key Words: classification, scale, accuracy assessment, remote sensing, satellite

[View and Print this Publication](#) (1.7 MB)

Pristine Version: An uncaptured or "pristine" version of this publication is available. It has not been subjected to OCR (Optical Character Recognition) and

Top 5 Funding Agencies

- National Science Foundation (193)
- United States Department of Agriculture (82)
- Environmental Protection Agency (17)
- Department of Energy (14)
- National Aeronautical & Space Agency (15)

Note: For articles with a government author, acknowledged funding from the author's agency was not included.

Conclusion

- Nearly 1 out of 3 articles in the selected journals acknowledged federal authorship or funding
 - Public access legislation could ensure access to that research, especially for those articles without a federal government author.
 - Access to this research could benefit:
 - ❑ Private foresters
 - ❑ Smaller universities and colleges
-

Further Research

- Potential effect if other countries passed public access legislation
 - Extent to which government authors archive their work
 - Researcher acceptance of final author manuscripts as a substitute for the published article
-

References

Bonnie Klein and Gail Hodge (eds.) “Frequently Asked Questions About Copyright.” Commerce, Energy, NASA, Defense Information Federal STI Managers Group.

<http://www.cendi.gov/publications/04-8copyright.html>.

“National Institutes of Health Public Access.” National Institutes of Health. <http://publicaccess.nih.gov/>

Subject Matter of Copyright: United States Government Works, U.S. Code 17 (2006), § 105.

<http://www.copyright.gov/title17/92chap1.html#105>

U.S. Congress. House. *Public Access to Science Act*. HR 2613. 108th Cong. <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c108:H.R.2613:>.

U.S. Congress. Senate. *Federal Public Research Act of 2006*. S 2695, 109th Cong. <http://thomas.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/z?c109:S.2695:>.

Questions or Comments?

Brad Brazzeal

Instructional Services Librarian
Mississippi State University Libraries

bbrazzeal@library.msstate.edu
